

**SAMUEL CULLY & CO.**

Basement Salesrooms.

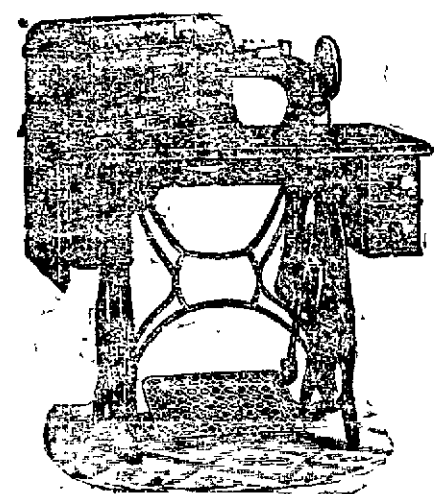
**Sewing Machines.**

Our patrons wonder why we are able to sell a \$50 machine for \$19.00, but we do, and the reason is that we buy and sell them for Cash. You will buy no other when you see our

**SEAMSTRESS, No. 3.**

and see what a strong guarantee we give with every machine. It will at least cost you nothing to look at it. Let the machine talk for itself.

**\$19.00.**



**SAMUEL CULLY & CO.**

**Notice.**

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.,  
June 1, 1898.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—  
Having sold our interest in the grocery business, heretofore conducted at No. 101 Main street, to M. V. N. Braman, we wish to take this opportunity to thank our numerous friends and customers for their courtesies and patronage of the past which have been so liberally extended to us.

Respectfully,  
**SHERMAN & CHASE.**  
  
Having purchased the grocery business of Sherman & Chase, at No. 101, Main street, and taken possession of the same, I wish to announce that I shall be as ready as in the past to cater to the wants of my customers in a prompt manner, selling only first class groceries at reasonable rates, and that I now occupy my new stand on Main street.  
Thanking you for past liberal patronage, and hoping for a continuance of the same, I am  
Very respectfully,  
**M. V. N. BRAMAN.**



**UNION MADE**  
Our leading 5c Cigar  
We recommend the above to all lovers of good smoke  
Manufactured by  
**Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston**  
Trade supplied by  
**North Adams Drug Company,**  
93 Main St.  
Largest stock of cigars in Western Mass.

## PROTECTION FOR OUR TROOPS

### A Formidable Fleet to Accompany the Flotilla of Troopships.

### English Opinion is That Spain's Resistance is Hopeless and That America Need Fear Nothing From Europe.

#### MOVEMENT TO CUBA.

More Troops and Transports Will Leave at Once.

Washington, June 10.—A powerful fleet of 16 ships are assembled in Florida waters to convey the troops and transports to Cuba immediately.

Another formidable American fleet of sixteen vessels of various classes, headed by the Indiana is at Port Tampa to serve to convey the troops and transports.

The formation of this fleet is due to reports of Spanish ships lurking between Cuba and Florida to intercept the transports. It was brought together by Commodore Remy and is strong enough to cope with any ship at large in West Indian waters and entirely eliminates any possibility of danger attending the transportation of the army of invasion of Cuba. There will be from 30 to 50 transport ships, making a remarkable flotilla.

The war department today announced that 50 ships had been chartered as transports on the Atlantic coast and 10 on the Pacific.

News has just been received from Jacksonville, Fla., that a torpedo accidentally exploded in St. John's River, 18 miles from there, killing three men and badly wounding Lieut. Hart of the United States engineers in charge of the work.

Postmaster General Smith requests the Associated Press to state that all reports indicating that postoffice officials have been authorized to open letters with the mails are untrue. The privacy of the mails under no condition or circumstances will be invaded during the war.

Chickamauga, June 10.—Rumors are flying thick and fast that a large proportion of the volunteers here will be transferred to Tampa. The rumors are neither denied nor confirmed at headquarters. Railroad men state positively that they have been instructed to hold enough cars here to remove several thousand men.

#### Bread For the Boys.

Washington, June 10.—Although the boys of the Massachusetts Sixth and Ninth regiments have been paid, they will not be able to fill the void caused by short and poor rations by gorging themselves today with pie, lemonade or shortcake, as by an order the sale of these things is prohibited, much sickness being attributed to their use. The order came from General Graham on recommendation of the chief surgeon, who also promulgated a bill of fare for breakfast, dinner and supper.

In order to comply with its provisions the troops must have a larger supply and a greater variety than they have at present, as they have not had at any time the full government supply. This fact became so apparent to Congressman Fitzgerald on his visit to Camp Alger that he introduced a bill in the house yesterday authorizing the secretary of war to employ as many bakers as necessary to accompany the army and bake a sufficient supply of bread at all times.

**Prepared to Shoot.**  
Off Santiago, June 10.—Admiral Sampson is determined that the work for which Lieutenant Hobson staked his life shall not be undone; and, upon the first suspicion that the Spaniards are endeavoring to raise or blow up the wreck of the Merrimac, which now bars the entrance to the prison of the Spanish fleet, the batteries and forts will be bombarded and reduced to ruins. Neither will he permit any more guns to be mounted in the batteries which command the entrance. In the event of bombardment Morro castle alone will probably escape. Built of stone, its walls would crumble like mortar if our guns were directed against it, but it is now an inviolate fortress, because it holds the heroes of the Merrimac.

**No Intervention.**  
London, June 10.—Patrick O'Brien, member for Kilkenny city, questioned the government in the house of commons yesterday as to whether the British ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, had taken steps to find out from President McKinley the terms of peace which the United States would grant to Spain. The parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, in reply, said that there was no foundation for the rumor.

**Asked to Intervene.**  
London, June 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says: "A new appeal has been made to the pope to intervene, or use all his influence to obtain the interference of the powers. It is asserted that the queen regent has been submitted to the pope the question of her retirement in order to allay public discontent."

#### SPAIN'S RESISTANCE HOPELESS.

America Need Not be Afraid of Europe, Says England.

London, June 10.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon published a long editorial pointing out the hopelessness of any further Spanish resistance and suggests that the Americans seek a settlement of the Cuban question in Spain.

It says: "There is no need of an invasion, but the mere presence off the coast of a strong armament which the Spanish navy could not drive off, would produce a tremendous effect; and there are numerous unfortified anchorages where the Americans could reconquer with leisure."

Of course there are powers in Europe who would witness the operation with great disgust, but if the Americans are going to be frightened by the vague abstraction called "Europe" they must be very timid. Let them consult the Sultan and remember that England is their Russia for the time being.

#### TRANSPORTS NOW READY.

Alarming Reports to the Presence of the Enemy.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, June 10.—Nearly 30 transports are anchored in the Gulf of Mexico, with 27,000 men cooped in them. They sailed from Tampa, but had not gone far before they were brought to a halt because of information which reached the war board that four Spanish warships were lying in wait for them. Additional convoys have been ordered to reinforce the ships already selected. The report may or may not be true, but no chance of the loss of any of the troopships is to be taken.

Military and naval officers are in a flutter over the suspicion that they have been outwitted by the Spanish navy. Having sent the transports to sea with 27,000 men, there now comes the disquieting rumor that four Spanish warships are lying in the path of the troops. The worst of it is that the naval war board seems to have been taken entirely by surprise. They confidently supposed that all of the Spanish navy was either bottled up in Santiago harbor, or else was safe on the other side of the ocean. If this information is not correct they confess themselves baffled. So certain was the war board that the ocean was clear of danger that it was not deemed necessary to provide anything more than the merest display of accompaniment of naval strength for the army.

The highest in authority affect not to believe the story, and it is certainly true that no official confirmation has been received. Experience has shown, however, that official dispatches are always from 24 to 48 hours behind the press reports, and as the latter have proved so frequently accurate, there is considerable color for the belief that this latest story is also true. If it should prove to be accurate, the transports will be held up at Key West and some battleships, including the Oregon, may be sent out to smash the enemy.

The naval officers are endeavoring to reassure their military colleagues, asserting positively that they know the position of every ship in the Spanish navy, and that it is impossible for any fleet to be roaming at large in West Indian waters. They acknowledge that if any large cruisers or battleships had attempted to force the blockade at Havana, the attempt would have undoubtedly been successful, for all the fighting at Santiago, for all the fighting at San Juan, for all the fighting at San Juan, for all the fighting at San Juan.

Word comes from the New York World that the report originated in a mistake in signaling. The story was that a government tug from Cardenas joined the fleet off Havana and reported that on Tuesday night an auxiliary gunboat sighted four vessels, which she took to be a battleship, two cruisers and a torpedo boat, between Salt Cay and Padre Del Cruz light. When within speaking distance the gunboat hoisted the private fleet signal. The strangers answered with three masthead lights, which was not the required signal, and then put out all their lights. The gunboat cruised after the strangers for a while and then abandoned the chase. It is thought one of the vessels was the British cruiser Talbot, which left Havana Tuesday.

If the invasion proceeds according to schedule, the bombardment of San Juan and the capture of the island of Porto Rico may occur sooner than has been anticipated. The success of the naval expedition against Santiago makes it very apparent that the large army which has been sent to attack that town will not be needed.

#### MORE AID FOR DEWEY.

Second Manila Expedition Will Leave Next Week.

San Francisco, June 10.—It is announced that the steamers Morgan City and Senator will be added to the transport fleet of the second Manila expedition which leaves here next Wednesday. The field guns of the Utah battery will be moved to the ships, one on each, and mounted for defense. An ice machine will also be sent to Manila soon.

General Merritt at dinner last night said that the territory acquired by the United States by conquest should not be relinquished. What the navy has won the army will hold, in his opinion.

#### IS THROUGH THE HOUSE.

The War Revenue Bill Not Far From Enactment.

Exciting Episode During the Discussion.

Grosvenor of Ohio Accused of Being Under Influence of Liquor.

Washington, June 10.—At last night's session of the house, Mr. Dingley urged the necessity for passing the war revenue bill. He said the house conferees made no effort to eliminate the tax on tea owing to the decisive vote by which the senate had incorporated it. Because the new crop was just about to arrive stocks on hand were very low. The consumption in the country amounted to 100,000,000 pounds annually. Relative to the cologne of silver bullion, Mr. Dingley explained that the provision would result ultimately in an increase of circulation outstanding by the amount of the present seigniorage or about \$42,000,000, the provision declaring explicitly that the cologne should proceed at the rate of not less than \$1,500,000 per month, and the dollars should be used for the redemption of silver certificates which, when redeemed, should be cancelled. The provision was materially different from the law of 1880.

Mr. Bailey expressed hearty concurrence in what he called the "candid admission of the gentleman from Maine that the cologne feature amounts to nothing and is practically a reiteration of what is already law." He then criticized generally the bill as being chiefly burdensome to those who were least able to bear additional burdens. He attacked especially the provision relating to mixed flour as unconstitutional and was intended not to raise revenue, but to destroy an industry.

Mr. Pierce (Dem., Tenn.) attacked what he declared the negligence of the administration and its failure to relieve quickly the distress in Cuba which had largely precipitated hostilities. "Where now are the starving women and children to whom our warships were to take other ships laden with food?" cried Mr. Pierce. "They are all dead, a member says, and it is true. All that will greet our soldiers and sailors now when they land on Cuban soil will be the bleaching bones of women and children as the monumental evidence of the humanitarian policy of this Republican administration."

Further digression from the bill was indulged in by Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.), who vigorously dissented from any inclination to turn the war into one of aggression, to end with this country holding great colonial possessions. He attacked the bond and other features of the bill, besides the tobacco taxes. Mr. Swanson criticized the administration in its conduct of the war and antagonized the bill as conducive to the interests of monopolists and the very rich.

**4.30**

**NO INTERVENTION.**

Little Chance of Any European Nation Mixing in Our War.

London, June 10.—In the house of commons today Arthur Balfour replied to the question whether in view of the conditions in Cuba and the sufferings arising from the war, England or any other European government have any intention to intervene to secure a cessation of hostilities by inducing one or both belligerents to negotiate terms of peace.

He said that her majesty's government will gladly take any favorable opportunity of promoting a cessation of hostilities but there is not sufficient grounds for believing that it would be well received by both parties or that it would lead to an agreement between them.

#### Disreputable College Frank.

Cambridge, June 10.—Citizens were indignant this morning when they found the red and yellow flag of Spain floating from the old liberty flagpole of Harvard college instead of Old Glory. The hall yards had been cut and it took an hour's hard work before the unsavory flag was removed.

Mr. Grosvenor declared he had attacked the sentiment of the Virginian's speech and not the personality of the member. He denied having referred to the latter's district as "contemptible," and said he had used the word "contestable." This declaration was greeted with hisses and general protests from the Democrats and corroborative expressions from the Republicans. He denounced Mr. Swanson's insinuation that he (Grosvenor) was not sober as a weapon "which no honorable opponent would use" in a debate such as the one progress. The Democrats jeered and the Republicans applauded the denunciation.

The bill was passed—154 to 107. The act as approved by the house puts a tax of \$2 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured and sold or stored in warehouses, or removed for consumption or sale, for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional part of a barrel, with a discount of 7½ percent on all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of the tax. An additional proviso was added as follows: "That the additional tax imposed in this section on all fermented liquor stored in warehouses, to which a stamp had been affixed, shall be assessed and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes not paid by stamps."

Special taxes from July 1: Bankers employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000, \$50; employing a capital exceeding \$25,000 for every additional \$1000, \$2; surplus included in capital. The amount of such annual tax to be computed on the basis of the capital at surplus for the preceding fiscal year. Savings banks having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of their depositors, are not subject to this tax. Brokers, \$50, but any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker. Pawnbrokers, \$20. Commercial brokers, \$10. Custom house brokers, \$10. Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls in cities of more than 25,000 population, \$100. This does not include halls rented, or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations. Circuses, \$100. No special tax paid in one state is to exempt exhibitions from tax in another state, but one special is to be imposed for exhibitions within any one state. Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, not enumerated here, \$10. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, \$5 for each alley or table.

In lieu of the tax now imposed by law, a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale; upon cigars and cigarette manufactured and sold, and removed for consumption, or sale, the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturers: \$3.60 per 10,000 on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1000; \$1 per pound on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1000; \$3.60 per 1000 on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1000, and \$1.50 per 1000 on cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1000; provided, that in lieu of the two, three and four ounce packages of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law there may be packages thereof containing one and two-thirds ounces, two and one-half ounces and three and one-third ounces, respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law, there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

Dealers in leaf tobacco, whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds each, \$6. Those whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000, \$12, and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds, \$24. Dealers in other tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds, \$12. Those selling their own products at the place of manufacture are exempted from this tax. Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds, \$6. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000 pounds, \$12; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 pounds, \$24. Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars, \$6; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 and not 200,000 cigars, \$12. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 200,000 cigars, \$24. Any person who carries on the business for which special taxes are imposed by this act, without having paid the special tax, is made guilty of a misdemeanor.

**Special Sale**

Sole leather dress suit cases for the next ten days. An enormous purchase direct from the makers at a sacrifice price enables us to offer you first class all leather, linen or leather lined.

**Dress Suit Cases.**

**\$4.50, \$5.00 and \$5.50.**  
There is no place in the city where you can find near so comprehensive stock of trunks as is our trunk department, second floor. Zinc trunks 2.50 to \$4.00. Canvas trunks, 3.00 to \$8.00. Leather trunks, 6.00 to \$15.00. Packing trunks, 1.50 to \$2.50. Trunk straps, shawl straps, extension cases, valises in great variety.

**Hammocks**

**50c. to \$3.00.**

includes a very great variety of makes, styles and lengths. Hammocks bought at following prices for our jobbing trade and turned over to you at the saving of our profit. Grass hammocks, 50c and 75c. Cotton hammocks 75c. and \$1.00. Fancy hammocks with valance and pillow, 1.50, 2.00 and \$3.00. Buy today.

**C. H. CUTTING & CO.**

**WEBER BROS.,**

**"Cut Price" Shoe Store.**

**FIVE SPECIALS**

**Money Saving Bargains.**

69c	Infants' Tan Colored, Dongola Kid, Button Shoes, Spring Heels, sizes 5 to 8,	69c
79c	Children's Tan Colored, Dongola Kid, Button Shoes, Spring Heels, sizes 8 1-2 to 11,	79c
2.19	Ladies' Fine Quality Black Vici Kid Button and Lace Boots, worth \$3.00,	2.19
1.27	Ladies' Chocolate-Colored Dongola Kid Lace Boots, worth \$1.60,	1.27
98c	Ladies' Black Dongola Kid Button and Lace Boots, Patent Leather Tip	98c

**WEBER BROS.,**

**Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Retailers.**

**A Pretty Foot is Something**

And a pretty foot in a pretty shoe is a good deal more. But a pretty foot in an ill-looking, ill-fitting shoe is worst of all. The Tan Boots and Oxford Ties we sell will make a pretty foot prettier, or a less attractive "understanding" neat and trim. We've the nicest line we ever carried; neatest shapes; all widths; all toes and all prices, from \$1.00 to \$3.00. We can suit any purse in town.

**H. P. Murdock & Bros.,**  
10 State Street, FORMERLY

**The Martin Shoe Store.**

**We Lead, Others Follow!**

**PRATT KNOCKS HIGH PRICES OUT.**

Less than a week ago we announced to the people of North Adams and vicinity that hereafter we would conduct a Cut-Price Drug Store. In that short time many a poor family have been made happy by being able to secure medicines at a price within their means. Others are now following where we had the courage to lead. Our terrific onslaught upon the heretofore invincible breast works of high prices battered them down. Now other forces are getting into line to retrieve their lost glory. Fair play is loved by every true American citizen. It is all we ask. If you think our efforts in bringing prices down merit your patronage, we shall be pleased to serve you.

Remember the Place,

**J. H. C. Pratt,**

THE PIONEER,

**--- Cut-Price Druggist ---**

30 Main St. (opposite State Street), North Adams, Mass.

**INSURANCE of All Kinds....**

**Tinker & Ransford**

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents









## Children's Day Sunday.

Sunday will be Children's day at the Protestant churches. Special services will be held in which the young people of the churches will take part. The Baptist children's day has been postponed until Sunday, June 19. At St. Paul's Universalist church the following program will be rendered:

Prelude, violin and organ, Wagner  
Mass Corn Richmond  
Anthem—Love Divine, Macy  
Miss Jessie Fairfield, William  
MacDonald, and choir.  
Scripture  
Baritone solo—The Holy City, Adams  
William MacDonald  
Prayer  
Quartet—Little Lambs May Come to  
Thee, Ellingham  
Service for children  
Violin solo, Miss Jessie Jenks  
Soprano solo with violin obligato,  
Grass in the Garden God, of Bartlett  
Miss Jessie Harmon  
Romance for Flute—Johann Sebastian  
Bach, Alexander  
Hymn  
Benediction

## Special Alert Hose Meeting.

The Alert Hose company held a special meeting Thursday evening and appointed A. K. Doon, Peter P. Smith, and Walter and Melvin Lewis a committee to make arrangements for attending the firemen's muster at Westfield, June 16. The company also decided to observe firemen's Memorial day which comes Sunday. They will turn out at 8 o'clock Sunday afternoon and march to the cemetery where the graves of dead members will be decorated. A committee will decorate the graves of two members buried in North Adams.

## Doing Good Work.

The work that the superintendent of streets is doing on Commercial street is just what has been needed for a long time and has called forth many expressions of gratification from the public in general. The street is being covered with gravel; the bottom is mostly of a red granite and after the road roller has crushed the gravel it leaves the road almost as hard as macadam. There is a good grade and more of the same kind of work ought to be done on other streets about town.

## G. A. R. Anniversary.

George E. Sayles post, G. A. R. will observe their anniversary Monday evening. It will be an informal affair. There will be music and speeches and the Woman's Relief corps will serve refreshments. Invitations have been extended to the Sons of Veterans and Association and a few North Adams veterans are expected. Special address suitable for the occasion have been purchased.

## Foresters' Meeting.

The Foresters of America held their regular meeting Thursday evening and appointed Robert Hewitt, Robert Christie, Howard Marsh, Henry Carpenter and Michael Welch a committee to visit the local cemeteries Sunday and decorate the graves of dead members. A fact that is worth mentioning in connection with the Foresters is that 27 of their number are members of Company M and are now on their way to Cuba.

## A Box From Company M.

Another box has been received from Company M and contains the effects of the members which they did not need. The box is at F. E. Mole's drug store and it is hoped friends and relatives of the members will call and take what belongs to them home. It is mostly clothing and ought to be removed as soon as possible.

## Benefit Social.

The Socialist Labor party will hold a benefit social in Koehler's Turn hall on Summer street this evening for Henry Kleiner. Mr. Kleiner is a member of the party. A few weeks ago his wife died, leaving him with a large family of small children to support. The social will be public and as the object is a worthy one there ought to be a large attendance.

The funeral of Lott McCaffery was held from St. Thomas' church this morning at 8 o'clock.

Michael Daly of Oswego, N. Y., is the guest of his brother, J. J. Daly of Forest Park avenue. The former is an experienced cutter and will assist his brother in his tailoring business in the Armory building.

A number of wheelmen will take a run around the mountains by way of Pittsfield Sunday. The regular meeting of Hoosac lodge, N. E. O. P. will be held this evening. The benefit concert under the auspices of the Veterans and Ladies Auxiliary association of Company M will be given in the opera house. There ought to be a crowded house.

The alligator in Riley's drug store is causing considerable trouble. He is accustomed to ramble at night. Wednesday night he got out of the window and was found behind one of the counters. He was missing this morning and could not be found.

Two \$5 bills were lost on Crandall or Center street Wednesday. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Riley's drug store.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Holden of Crandall street are visiting in Trenton, N. J.

The Cecilia club will meet this evening with Miss Edith Hall.

J. C. Stevenson and daughter, Miss Grace, of Bridgeport, Conn., are guests of Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Foskett.

Headache Quickly Cured.  
Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache never fail.

Pyrocure.  
An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams drug store sell it.

## FROST VICTORIES.

NEURALGIA AND HEART PAINS QUICKLY BANISHED.

Mrs. E. H. Barnes, 183 William street, Springfield, Mass., has suffered untold misery from neuralgia for nearly a year. She turns at last to Dr. Frost and finds immediate and complete relief. She says: "Several months ago I was taken with terrible pains across my chest and below my heart. I suffered all the time. I had my skin blistered with plasters but the pain did not go. I went at last to Dr. Frost and received a prescription for Neuralgia Cure. A single bottle of Dr. Frost's Neuralgia Cure has entirely cured my neuralgia. I am entirely free from pain. I would not be without Dr. Frost's Remedies in my house."

LOCAL PHYSICIANS AGAIN FAIL—DR. FROST AGAIN SUCCEEDS.  
Mr. John H. Mith, 5 Central Street, Springfield, Mass., says: "I was badly broken up—coughing all the time and spitting up green phlegm. After being pronounced incurable by local physicians, I took Dr. Frost's Remedies and can now say I am thoroughly well. I think there are no remedies like Dr. Frost's, and I thank God there is a man who has at last discovered a way to relieve suffering humanity. Long may he flourish."

DR. FROST NEVER FAILS.  
Mrs. Joseph S. Wilson, 28 Goodsell street, Springfield, Mass., says: "Rheumatism had me in its deadly grip for nearly a year. My limbs were stiff and sore, and it was with great difficulty and suffering I was able to move about. I tried different remedies without any relief, until I tried a sample of your cure. It did me so much good I purchased another and am much better as a result. Dr. Frost is all right."

Mrs. O. H. Graves, 255 Quincy street, Springfield, Mass., says: "Some time last year I had an attack of rheumatism in my back, which I speedily cured with a bottle of Dr. Frost's Rheumatism Cure. Later I took a severe cold which settled all over me, causing rheumatism in the arms, shoulders, muscles, and bones. My case was desperate, but so great was my faith in Frost's Remedies that I immediately bought another bottle of his Rheumatism Cure, with the result; that I am now cured of this last terrible attack. I regard Dr. Frost's Remedies as marvelous and very quick in action."

\*We have a fine supply of sorted hard wood, both sawed and split. Call, write or telephone T. W. Richmond, coal and wood. Sole agents for Swift's Lowell fertilizers.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.  
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. U. C. C. Co. fall, druggists refund money.

THE BICYCLE HOSPITAL.  
All kinds of repairing by skillful workmen at lowest prices. A guaranteed Regal single tube tire for \$2.25. Spokes, best quality for 7 cents each. Adjusted High Grade wheels for star riders to let at Hodge's Bicycle Livery, 22 Summer street.

To Cure Constipation Forever.  
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic, 10c or 25c. U. C. C. Co. fall, druggists refund money.

The Feet of Beauty.

She was an immigrant, sitting on a bench in the Barge Office eating a large semicircular section of pie, but she was a study for a painter. Small, slender, with the metallic brown tint which the Italian sun had burned into her peasant face and hands, she was dressed in a combination of cornflower blue, the color of her eyes, and rose pink. Her gown was blue with a rose colored handkerchief about the shoulders, and another figured in pink and blue twisted around her head. The delicate yet bright color set off her brown skin and her eyes to perfection. She was really charming—unless you happened to glance at her feet.

From under the edge of her cornflower kirtle appeared frankly a pair of brogans that would have done no discredit to a 6 foot Irishman. They were men's boots, such as many of the Italian peasant women wear—number 11 at least, whereas the fair creature who wore them was certainly less than 5 feet high.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Grimm and Women Students.  
The well known historian of art, Professor Hermann Grimm of the University of Berlin, explains why he refuses to admit women to his lectures. He says that during the 25 years that he has been lecturing to students he has grown into a certain method of presenting things. But when he sees women among his listeners he is embarrassed. He often has to put things in a different way and could not speak freely, as he formerly did. If he were younger, he would try to adapt himself to the changed conditions, but for the two or three seasons of active work that still remain before him he does not think it worth while. And then he offers a reminder of how much help he has given to young women students who have come to him privately for it.

Next Cater For Custom.  
The trouble with normal schools is not wholly internal. I was the third party in a conversation between a normal school principal and a visiting school executive from another state. The latter was giving the principal some unsolicited advice upon how to conduct his normal school. When the adviser had finished, the principal replied:

"I agree to a great deal of what you say, but if I should follow your advice this normal school would soon be without pupils. If I should carry out your views, a particularly superintendant, who usually takes eight or ten of our graduates, would look through our school and tell me that he was obliged to do his shopping at another store. He wants a teacher who can do things just so and so. It would be the same with other superintendents, and pupils would soon find this a poor place from which to seek positions."—Frederic Burk in Atlantic.

\*At Prayers\* and a Seat.  
The scramble for seats in the houses of commons is regulated by certain rules. A member present at prayers has a right to the place he then occupies until the rising of the house. Each evening stands absolutely independent and by itself, and therefore the title to a seat secured by attendance at prayers lapses at the termination of the sitting.

On the table in a little box is a supply of small white cards with the words "At prayers" in large old English letters. Obtaining one of these cards and writing his name on it under the words "At prayers," the member slips it into a receptacle in the back of the seat and thus secures the place for the night against all comers. He may immediately leave the house and remain away as long as he pleases. The place may be occupied by another member in the meantime, but whenever the master of the seat, the gentleman whose autograph is written on the card in the little brass slit, returns to the chamber the temporary occupant of the seat must give place to him.—Nineteenth Century.

As the colonel viciously tore up the bulk of his mail and threw it into the wastebasket he remarked:  
"There is one commonplace interdict that I would like to see inscribed on the walls of our postoffice."

"What is that?" inquired a friend.  
"Post no bills!" was the reply.—Richmond Dispatch.

Magie Ink.

One of the most remarkable inks known to the chemist is made of a preparation of greenish blue in combination with nitric and hydrochloric acid. The writing done with this ink has the singular property of fading when exposed to the light and recovering its color when taken into the shade or placed in perfect darkness.

New Postoffice Law.

As the colonel viciously tore up the bulk of his mail and threw it into the wastebasket he remarked:

"There is one commonplace interdict that I would like to see inscribed on the walls of our postoffice."

"What is that?" inquired a friend.

"Post no bills!" was the reply.—Richmond Dispatch.

## A Good Deal Better

—For a—

## A Good Deal Less.

is what you may expect in buying

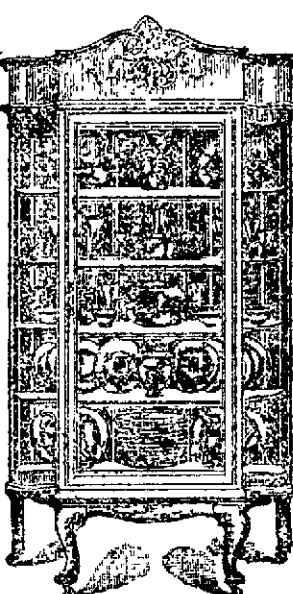
Traveling Bags,  
Dress Suit Cases,  
Music Rolls,  
Belts, Etc.

At my new factory, 131 State st. Retail trade solicited.

F. J. BARBER,  
Manufacturer.

Take Adams car.

Only \$30.



If beauty be the right cue, examine this China Closet. It lies as near to true art as anything in furniture can.

It is all sealed to a cost of \$45, but we have marked it at \$30 to serve as an immediate introduction to our richly appointed stock of dining-room furniture. The wood is selected white oak, finely finished and richly decorated with hand carving. The tall side lights are of French curved glass. The cabinet is practically dust proof.

The back is elaborately paneled, giving a very rich effect. There are five shelves, four of them being adjustable. They are doubly grooved and fitted with double rows of overhead brass hooks.

Here is the chance of a lifetime to frame your china and glass in a way at once inexpensive, yet exceedingly attractive. We supply it also in mahogany.

Green & Waterman,  
283 River St., Troy, N. Y.

## DR. MOY'S PENNYROYAL PILLS

They overcome weakness, irregularity of menstruation, increase vigor and banish "pains of menstruation." They are "Life Savers" to girls at womanhood, aid in development of organs, and body. No known remedy for women equals them. Cannot do harm—life becomes a pleasure. \$1 per box by mail. Sold by druggists.

DR. MOY'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio

## Judge A Jewelry Store

By its Watches and Diamonds, Judge! In this way, we will not be found lacking, carrying, as we do, a full line of the celebrated Howard Watches and a large stock of diamonds, every one reliable.

Wedding Gifts and Wedding Engraving are coming in for a good deal of attention just now. Be sure that we can fill your wants well and reasonably.

L. M. BARNES,  
5 Wilson Block

W H GAYLORD

## For Summer

Come and see how well your summer needs have been provided for. In gathering the new stocks we have bettered our own best in two ways—the assortments are larger and the prices, almost without exception, are lower than ever before.

## In Wash Goods

Dimities, Organdies, Cordelies, Batistes, Mulleties, Muslins, Percales, India Linens, Dotted Swisses—everything that should be here.

## In Dress Goods

All the spring novelties have had their prices put down for quick closing. Be on hand for the bargains.

W H GAYLORD

## Pyrocure Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Try one more.

## Try Pyrocure—

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given it their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefitted. Of how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURE is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

For sale by North Adams, Adams, Williamstown, North Pownal and Wilmington druggists.

THE PYROCURE COMPANY,  
North Adams, Mass.

## ALFORD Invites You

## To Read This:

A good double tenement house, in a very desirable location, lot 86x00; a number of good features about this property that will be given upon application, and the price is only \$3,500.

## And This:

Another double tenement house in the fifth ward that should, and undoubtedly will, find a ready purchaser. Price and particulars on application.

## And This:

\$3,500 for a good seven-room house, lot 60 feet front by 19 rods deep, apples, plums, grapes and currants in profusion, good barn.

## And This:

\$800 buys a farm of 110 acres, well watered, house, 8 rooms, two barns. This is less than the cost of the land alone.

## And This:

A nine-room house, with lot 66x30, and quantities of fruit; location in every way desirable; is in the market at a fair price.

## And This:

\$1,500 buys a two-story, nine-room house, within five minutes walk of Williamstown depot, one-half acre of land, lot of fruit, Broad Brook water.

## And This:

\$1,000 will buy a farm in Stamford consisting of 97 acres; 15 acres in mowing, 40 acres in pasture, balance in timber; fine sugar orchard. The timber on this property consists principally of beech, maple and ash. The price is certainly low.

## And This:

A building lot, 66x115, that I can sell for \$500, should receive careful consideration from any one desiring a low priced lot in a good locality. A very choice lot on West Main street for \$1,000 is a GOOD purchase.

## Fire Insurance

In the Leading Companies.

## A. S. ALFORD, Real Estate and Insurance. 90 Main Street

## Copley Square

## Hotel

201 Huntington Ave., Cor. Exeter St., Boston

A new and elegantly appointed fireproof hotel, pleasantly and conveniently located. One minute from Huntington Ave. Station, B. & A. R. R. Five to 10 minutes to shopping centers and places of amusement. Electric cars to all points and places.

ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE WITH PRIVATE BATHS.

American plan, \$3.50 per day and up. European plan, \$4.50 per day and up.

F. S. Risteen & Co.

## Better Become Acquainted

With the new goods we are showing for spring suits and overcoats, the stock is filled with newness. New weaves, new patterns, new colorings.

SUITS—15, 16, 18, 20, and \$25. TROUSERS—3.50, 4, 5, 6, 7, and \$8.

Made to order and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

American Tailor, 31 Eagle St.

## An Exceptional

## Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue.

Harvey A. Gallup,

BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

## In Times of Peace

## Prepare or War.

This saying suggests the desirability of being prepared for winter by having a good supply of Pittston Coal on hand. You save money and avoid much inconvenience by having your coal delivered now. Hard and Soft Wood.

W. A. & J. A. Cleghorn,

53 HOLDEN STREET.



# The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Saturdays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$1 a year.  
 WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, 10 cents a year in advance.

BY THE  
 TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
 O. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.  
 FROM  
 THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,  
 NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Know not what record or sin awaits me  
 In the other world; but this I do know,  
 That I never was so mean as to despise a  
 man because he was poor, because he was  
 ignorant, or because he was black.  
 —John A. Andrew.

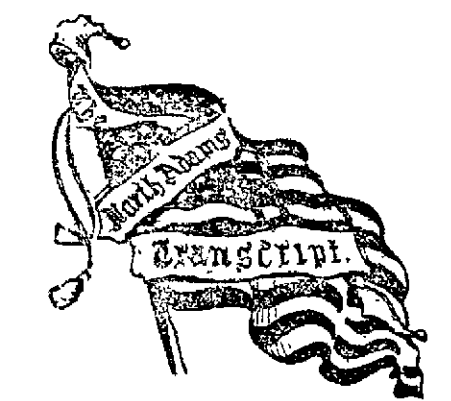
**MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.**  
 The latest telegraphic dispatches from  
 all parts of the world are received exclus-  
 ively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour  
 of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."  
 From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 10, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT  
 are the best business men in this commu-  
 nity. Their advertisements are worth  
 reading, and they are the firms with  
 whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are  
 solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They  
 must be signed (not necessarily for pub-  
 lication) and be brief, to insure printing.



Guided by the Flag and President.

DEWEY'S VICTORY IN A TUTSHELL

Napoleon was accustomed to encourage  
 his soldiers from time to time by ad-  
 dressing them proclamations summariz-  
 ing their deeds. Thus he issued to the  
 Army of Italy in May, 1798, an address  
 beginning:

Soldiers: You have in 15 days gained  
 six victories, taken 21 stands of colors, 55  
 pieces of cannon, and several fortresses,  
 and overrun the richest part of Piedmont.  
 You have made 35,000 prisoners and  
 killed or wounded upward of 10,000 men.

Such concise summaries are impressive,  
 and someone has applied the system to a  
 contemporaneous achievement with this  
 telling result:  
 Dewey captured a thousand islands  
 without losing a single man.  
 There were other statistics that might  
 have been put in the account, as of the  
 number of the enemy's ships which he  
 sank and the number of killed and  
 wounded on the other side. But they  
 would have detracted from the effect.  
 Napoleon himself would have envied the  
 conqueror of Manila, who "captured a  
 thousand islands without losing a single  
 man." It is an epitaph of which any  
 great commander would be proud.

A GOOD WEEK'S WORK.

Sampson and Schley have not been idle  
 at Santiago. They have:  
 Reduced the forts at the entrance to the  
 harbor.  
 Stopped up the exit for Cervera.  
 Covered the successful landing of a  
 force of engineers and siege guns at  
 Aguadores.

Sunk the Reina Mercedes.  
 Damaged the Maria Theresa.  
 Prepared the way for the landing of  
 troops, the capture of Santiago and the  
 Spanish fleet.  
 This is a pretty good week's work.

It is now said that the ice report has  
 been in cold storage.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, "Fighting Bob,"  
 admits ungrudgingly that the Spanish  
 gunners can hit the water.

If Lieutenant Robson could be heard  
 from his imprisonment at Santiago, he  
 would probably say: "Peg away; don't  
 mind us."

The transports will not ask for author-  
 ity to land the American regulars near  
 Santiago. The silence of the batteries  
 gives consent.

Since young Joseph Leiter closed that  
 important wheat incident, the bankers are  
 distressed to find a reason for making the  
 leaves under-weight.

Keeping a dog becomes almost as so-  
 lemn a question when dog taxes are due  
 as being entrusted with the mailing of  
 another person's important letter.

Maybe Admiral Sampson figured on the  
 poetry that would be written about the  
 daring deed of the Merrimack and then  
 deliberately named Hobson for the com-  
 mander.

Having scored a "notable victory" by  
 the sinking of the Merrimack, the Span-  
 iards will probably figure that the de-  
 struction of Cervera's fleet will be a  
 "glorious triumph."

The gladness shirt-waist time has  
 reached its opening glory. Not to be out-  
 done by the patriotic neckties of their  
 brothers, the maidens have donned red,  
 white and blue waists.

With a new street sweeper, the clouds  
 of dust that obscure Main street soon  
 after curfew time every Saturday night  
 will be done away with, to the joy of  
 merchants and shoppers.

Church congresses are more progressive  
 than they were once. The churchmen in  
 Pittsfield are discussing practical and  
 vital questions of the business and social  
 world quite as much and as thoroughly as  
 questions of creed.

Governor August at Manila, finds that  
 the insurgents do not want help after all.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER

A TALK WITH RICHARD JORDAN GAT-  
 LING, INVENTOR OF GUNS.

He Believes the United States Should Take  
 and Hold the Spanish Colonies—Hopes  
 For a Progressive Naval and Military  
 Policy in Future—A Couple of Stories.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—I have  
 just had a talk with Dr. Richard J. Gat-  
 ling, inventor of the famous multibar-  
 reled gun which bears his name and who  
 has been giving a good deal of his time re-  
 cently to the perfection of the new single  
 piece heavy gun of which so much has  
 been said in the newspapers.

Dr. Gatling, who is 80 if he lives until  
 next September, yet he is still hale and  
 hearty, his hand grasp is firm, his eye  
 clear, his nerve steady and his physical  
 strength so well conserved that he is  
 abundantly able to spend hours each day  
 at the office of the Gatling Ordnance com-  
 pany, 33 Broadway.

Dr. Gatling is one of those who believe  
 firmly that the United States must either  
 take complete possession of the Philippines  
 and Puerto Rico as well as Cuba during  
 the present war, and must, moreover, hold  
 them permanently or else step far back in  
 the procession of the nations.

"George Washington was one of the  
 greatest men who ever lived," said the  
 doctor today, "and his views as to the  
 proper policy for the United States were  
 exactly suited to the times in which he  
 lived. But George Washington never saw  
 a locomotive or a steamboat. He died in  
 1799 and the first vessel to be navigated by  
 steam was not set afloat until 1808. In  
 Washington's day ocean navigation was  
 carried on exclusively by sailing vessels  
 and separation from Europe by 8,000 miles  
 of water meant practical isolation from  
 the world. His views were in perfect ac-  
 cord with existing conditions. Were he  
 alive today his views and advice would be  
 in as perfect accord with present condi-  
 tions.

Plan For National Up to Dateness.

"He would understand what so many  
 Americans have been unable to see with-  
 out a war—that the policy he outlined, so  
 well suited to the infant republic of the  
 eighteenth century, is not at all suited to  
 the great, progressive nation that domi-  
 nates the western hemisphere in the nine-  
 teenth and that inability or refusal to  
 change means ruin. He would read aright  
 the signs of the times, and he would un-  
 derstand that only by being permanently  
 prepared for war can the United States  
 hope to hold its own with the strong na-  
 tions of Europe. He would see clearly  
 that in the tremendous evolutionary strug-  
 gles of the future only the fittest among  
 nations, as among men, can survive,  
 and that to be fit a nation must be well  
 armed with trained soldiers and naval  
 men, with the best guns that can be made,  
 with the most perfect ships and with the  
 strongest forts that can be built.

"He would understand—none better—  
 that the views still recently so influential  
 in the conduct of this government's army  
 and navy affairs and falsely supposed to  
 be in harmony with his famous 'no en-  
 tangling' doctrine, are in fact a recipe for  
 disaster. He would see that the policy of  
 today would lead to national death, and  
 he would have fought with all his  
 force against the indifference regarding  
 coast defenses and kindred topics, the re-  
 sult of which might have resulted in dis-  
 aster had we found it necessary to fight a  
 first class power instead of Spain."

Dr. Gatling and the Reporters.

Like most men who have accomplished  
 things, Dr. Gatling talks freely to news-  
 papermen and believes heartily in the  
 power and usefulness of the press, albeit  
 he has two or three times suffered from  
 pens that were unduly exuberant. Here  
 is an example:

Once when he was living in a New  
 England city, where he was well acquaint-  
 ed with the local journalists, one of them  
 published a big article descriptive of Dr.  
 Gatling's life and inventions.

"The article was entirely complimen-  
 tary," said the doctor. "Indeed it made  
 me out to be one of the greatest geniuses  
 of the age. I forget how many successful  
 inventions the writer placed to my credit,  
 but the number was unheard of. More-  
 over, he declared that I was constantly  
 making new ones and that I spent hours  
 every day experimenting in a little build-  
 ing which he described in detail that stood  
 back of my house and which he termed a  
 shop."

"The description of this little structure's  
 exterior was perfectly accurate, but it was  
 used as a henhouse and not a shop, and,  
 besides, I was not at that time engaged in  
 perfecting any new invention. However,  
 I shouldn't have minded the article had  
 its inaccuracies gone no further than the  
 paper. But one of its paragraphs  
 gravely stated that I had just completed  
 an ice machine—ice machines were then  
 in the experimental stage—with which I  
 could make ice at 13 cents a ton.

"Now, as a matter of fact, I had never  
 given a thought to the making of artificial  
 ice, but the article was written with such  
 detail and such an air of truth that it was  
 generally taken to be true and accordingly  
 copied into newspapers all over the coun-  
 try. Why, I believe I received at least 200  
 letters of inquiry about that imaginary ice  
 machine, from would-be investors, scien-  
 tific men, hotel keepers and others. And  
 the worst of it was that a lot of these let-  
 ters contained stamps, which made it ne-  
 cessary for me to answer them."

Practical Joker's Victim.

"On another occasion Dr. Gatling was  
 the victim of a practical joke, though it  
 was intended that a certain reporter should  
 be the only sufferer.

"This reporter was possibly a little  
 'crazy,' or at all events the clerk at the ho-  
 tel at which the doctor was then staying  
 seem to have thought so, and when he  
 asked to be directed to 'Gatling the gun  
 man' pointed out some one else. This  
 individual, who was necessarily in the  
 joke, was an entirely different man in ap-  
 pearance from Dr. Gatling. He was bald,  
 whereas the doctor's hair is still thick. He  
 was short and stout, and the doctor,  
 though well built, is tall and thin. His  
 nose was pronouncedly  
 aquiline, while the doctor's is not, and he  
 was dark, while the doctor is fair.

"Of course the deluded reporter 'inter-  
 viewed' the supposed Gatling at length,  
 but the latter was careful not to say any-  
 thing that would bring the doctor into  
 ridicule, and had the reporter gone no  
 further than to write down what was said  
 there would have been no joke on any one  
 save himself. But he went on and accom-  
 plished the man he talked with in detail,  
 and the description was so at variance with  
 the facts that the eminent gun inventor  
 did not hear the last of it for many years,  
 especially from his own family.

Dr. Gatling is now a resident of this  
 city and may be continued for the remain-  
 der of his life. DEXTER MARSHALL.

Carital Dialogue.

She—The trial and loving husband is  
 one who when his wife has the neuralgia  
 suffers more than she does.

He—And she generally sees to it that he  
 does.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In London the omnibus horse is worn  
 out in five years, the tram horse in four,  
 the postoffice horse in six and the brewers'  
 horse in from six to seven, while the vestry  
 horses last eight years.

The banana is said to be the most pro-  
 fitable of all food products, being 41 times  
 more productive than potatoes and 128  
 times more than wheat.

## FLAGS ON WARSHIPS.

THE NATIONAL ENSIGN DURING A  
 NAVAL BATTLE.

No Matter How Badly Harassed a Vessel  
 May Be the Enemy Will Continue Fir-  
 ing Upon It Until the Colors Are Hauled  
 Down or She Is Destroyed.

A story is told of a cabin boy on board a  
 man-of-war who by his action in pulling  
 down the enemy's flag during a battle  
 gained a victory for his commander. The  
 story illustrates the value of the national  
 flag in a naval action and how much de-  
 pends upon the sailors seeing it flying from  
 the masthead above them. It was just at  
 the beginning of a battle between two  
 ships that the cabin boy, who had never  
 seen in a fight, asked one of the sailors  
 how long it would take the enemy to sur-  
 render and what his own ship would have  
 to do to beat the other.

"Do you see that?" asked the sailor,  
 pointing to the flag which was flying from  
 the masthead of the other ship. "As long  
 as that is flying the other fellows will  
 fight, but when it comes down they will  
 stop and their ship will surrender."

The cabin boy was too small to fight,  
 but he made up for it in his action in pull-  
 ing down the flag. During the battle when  
 the ships were lashed together he crawled  
 on board the enemy's vessel and while the  
 sailors were busy fighting climbed the  
 rope ladder which ran up the mast, and,  
 pulling the flag from its place, wrapped it  
 around his body and carried it back to  
 his own ship. The sailors were fighting  
 bravely until one, looking up and seeing  
 that the flag was gone, cried out to his  
 companions that the captain had ordered  
 down the flag and there was no use fight-  
 ing longer. The men threw down their  
 arms, and the mistake was not discovered  
 until it was too late, for the cabin boy's  
 comrades had seized the ship.

The flag of his country is what every  
 sailor and soldier throughout the world  
 fights for during a battle. When the flag  
 is gone, they lose heart and give up easily.  
 Some of the bravest deeds have been in  
 defense of the flag and to get it back again  
 when the enemy had captured it. When a  
 ship goes into battle, the national flag is  
 run up to the masthead, the highest point  
 on the vessel, where it flies until the en-  
 gagement is over. Sometimes when the  
 other ship is the stronger or its sailors fight  
 better and the captain sees that he is  
 beaten he pulls down his flag to show the  
 enemy that he has had enough and wants  
 to surrender. This act is called "striking  
 the colors." It is a usual thing to run up  
 a white flag in the place of the one which  
 has been hauled down, but after the sim-  
 ple act of striking the colors is enough to  
 end a battle. So long as the captain of a  
 ship sees any flag except a white one flying  
 from the enemy's vessel he will continue  
 to fire upon it, for it is a sign that the  
 sailors have not given up and are ready  
 to fight longer.

Sometimes during a naval battle the  
 ropes which hold the flag are shot away,  
 but in such cases there are always some  
 sailors who are ready to take the flag and  
 hoist it in its place. During the Revolu-  
 tionary war, when the ship commanded  
 by Paul Jones was fighting an English  
 vessel, the American flag was shot away  
 and fell overboard into the water. One of  
 the sailors who saw it fall jumped after it,  
 and, although he was wounded, swam  
 with it back to the ship, when it was fas-  
 tened to the top of the mast again. When  
 the flag went overboard, the Englishman  
 began to cheer, for they thought the En-  
 glish had surrendered, but when they saw  
 it flying from the masthead once more  
 they changed their minds and finally sur-  
 rendered themselves. The action of the  
 wounded sailor in jumping into the water  
 to rescue the flag made his companions  
 fight all the harder.

Every one who has read American his-  
 tory knows about the battle of Lake Erie  
 and of how Commodore Perry carried the  
 flag from his sinking ship and hoisted it  
 upon another. When the English captain  
 saw Perry going in a rowboat from the  
 sinking ship with the flag thrown over his  
 shoulder, he ordered his sailors to sink the  
 boat so that the flag couldn't be hoisted at  
 the masthead of another American vessel.  
 He knew that if the American sailors saw  
 that their flag was lost they would lose  
 heart and surrender, and, as he expected,  
 when they saw the flag flying again they  
 worked harder and finally beat his ships.  
 A ship going into action carries several  
 flags—the national colors, which are hoist-  
 ed in the most prominent place; the union  
 jack, the pennant, which is a long, narrow  
 streamer flying from the masthead, and a  
 set of signal flags, which are used to send  
 messages from one ship to another. When  
 a squadron of vessels under an admiral  
 goes into a fight, the flagship flies be-  
 sides the other flags mentioned one which de-  
 notes the rank of that officer. In the old  
 days, when war vessels were made of wood  
 and had three masts, most of the flags  
 were hoisted to the top of these masts.  
 Nowadays, however, many of our fighting  
 ships have only one mast, and several flags  
 may be hoisted upon that, but the stars  
 and stripes are always at the top.

When the squadron is waiting for the  
 enemy's ships and they are sighted, the  
 signal "Prepare for action" is run up on  
 the flagship. During all the naval wars  
 it has been the custom for the captains of  
 naval vessels to hoist on board the flags of  
 other countries besides their own, and fre-  
 quently one of these flags is used to ad-  
 vantage. During one of the long naval  
 wars between England and some of the  
 other European countries the captain of a  
 small English war vessel sighted several  
 big French men-of-war, which, did they  
 attack him, would have either sunk or  
 captured his vessel. France and Spain  
 were fighting against England, so he made  
 haste to pull down the British flag and  
 run up in its stead a Spanish one. When  
 the Frenchmen saw the latter flag, they  
 did not bother with the little vessel and  
 the Englishman escaped.

During the war of 1812 an English cap-  
 tain made himself a great deal of trouble  
 through fear that some of the sailors on  
 board his ship might pull down his flag  
 before he had beaten the enemy. Just be-  
 fore the battle he ordered a sailor to climb  
 to the top of the mast and nail the flag  
 there. The American ship proved the bet-  
 ter, and before long the Englishman want-  
 ed to surrender, but when he wished to  
 pull down his flag he couldn't. The sail-  
 ors were busy fighting, so the captain  
 himself had to climb the mast and tear  
 down the British ensign.

There have been instances where the  
 commander of a ship nailed his flag to the  
 mast and left it flying there until the ves-  
 sel sank. One such case was when a ship  
 was sunk in a storm with a heavy sea, and  
 above the water was the colors, and even  
 the victorious enemy cheered the sinking  
 flag.—New York Sun.

Cigarette smokers will be interested to  
 learn that a criminal guillotined at Lillo  
 contrived to keep his pipe going until his  
 head rolled into the basket!

When will women discover how to dress  
 their hair without the use of hairpins?  
 Hairpins, one understands from a woman  
 who has recently written a book about  
 women, are the chief obstacles to feminine  
 independence. "How truly fiendish a  
 hairpin can be no more than can ever  
 know. When it presses against the skull  
 and produces a local nerve torture of an  
 indescribably vicious nature, a man might  
 imagine that the very thing would be to  
 pull it out. A woman feels so tremendously  
 at a disadvantage if her hair is untidy.  
 She cannot even argue till it is neat  
 again."—Exchange.

Beauty in blood sleep.  
 Clean blood means a clean skin. No  
 beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathar-  
 tic clean your blood and keep it clean, by  
 stirring up the lazy liver and driving all im-  
 purities from the body. Begin today to  
 banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads,  
 and that sickly bilious complexion by taking  
 Cascarets.—Beauty for ten cents. All drug-  
 gists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

I have some very fine

**BUILDING LOTS  
 FOR SALE!**

AT A LOW FIGURE.  
**A. S. Alford,**  
 90 MAIN STREET.

**Hair Fall Out?**  
 For any scalp disease try my  
 .....HAIR RESTORER  
 and DANDRUFF CURE.  
 Hundreds of local people have been  
 benefited by it.  
**50c.**  
 Particular attention to Children's  
 hair-cutting.  
**T. J. POWERS,**  
 2 Marshall St.

**Fred J. Nichols & Co.**  
 GRADING AND SODDING  
 Neatly and promptly done. World solicit a  
 share of your patronage.  
 131 WEST MAIN ST.,  
 North Adams, Mass.

**Citizens Evening Line**  
 TROY TO NEW YORK.

**PALACE STEAMERS:** Saratoga, Capt.  
 T. D. Abram; City of Troy, Capt. C. D.  
 Wolcott.  
 Leave Troy daily at 7:30 p. m. (Sat-  
 urday excepted) or on arrival of evening  
 trains Sunday at 6 p. m.  
 Brilliantly lighted throughout by  
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 Powerful searchlight added to each  
 steamer.  
 Fare always lower than by any other  
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 The only line issuing excursion tickets  
 to New York for \$2.50 (good for 30 days)  
 Elegant family rooms \$1 and \$2.  
 The best and quickest route for freight  
 shipments to and from New York.  
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 Troy, N. Y. Troy, N. Y.

**Free  
 Lessons in  
 Embroidery**

BY  
**I. NAGAHAMA,**

AT  
**PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.**

Side Entrance.  
**Every Day. Classes  
 Now Open From 9  
 a. m. to 6 p. m.**

Ladies who wish to enjoy the benefit of these  
 absolutely free classes should register early.

**SHERIFF SALE.**

**Friday and Saturday.**

Every article that is left from the stock of the

**Boston Cloak & Suit Co.,**

**29 Eagle Street**

**Must be sold before closing time Saturday night.**

**GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICE.**

<b>Silk Lined Jackets</b> 2.98, 3.00, 4.00 and \$5.00, former price, 6.00 to \$15.00.	<b>Ladies' Skirts</b> 2.00, 3.00 and \$3.50, former price, 4.00 to \$7.00.	guaranteed waterproof 1.98 3.00 and \$4.00, former price 4.50 to \$8.50.
<b>Children's Reefers</b> 98c, 1.25 and \$1.75, former price, 2.00 to \$5.00.	<b>Ladies and Children's Mackintoshes</b>	<b>Ladies' Silk Capes</b> 2.98, 3.00 and \$4.00, former prices, 7.00 to \$10.00.

**Remember every thing must be sold before we close Saturday night.**

### Boston Store.

NORTH ADAMS, JUNE 10, 1898.

**WEATHER—**Fair tonight; probably fair Saturday; north east winds.

So many people have left our store this week with their arms full of bundles that it would almost seem as if all the real bargains must all be exhausted. Some of them have gone, it is true, but many more opportunities are left. We added yesterday several new articles on which there is just as much saving as ever. Read on—

### Boston Store.

**Lawn Skirts Organdies**

Not a skimpy, poorly-made article, but a skirt with a flounce 8 inches deep, which measures 3 3/4 yards, made of fine lawn, in a large variety of colors and in all lengths. A skirt which was made to sell for 50c, and one which you cannot buy elsewhere for less. But one price while they last, 29c each.

The warm weather demands cool dresses. We can show you plain or flowered dresses, patterns that are suitable to be worn at any time. Lawns from 3c up. Dimities from 5c up. Organdies from 15c up. Prints percales, gingham, swivel silks, all in large varieties.

### Linen Skirts

Here is another chance equally as good:  
A crash skirt, well made, 3 3/4 yards full. A 75c skirt for 49c each.

### Skirts

Skirts to be used as underskirts for the lawns and organdies. Plain muslin, with deep hem, 75c each. Muslin deep flounce, clusters of tucks and dust ruffle, \$1.25.

### Ladies' Vests

in our center aisle you will find a table full of Jersey ribbed vests, in several styles—vests that came from a large manufacturer who was unloading. This accounts for this price, as the usual price is 19c, our price 1-2 12c each.

A better one, imported, worth 39c, now 25c each.

### Hosiery

For every one. Plain, plaid, striped, all have their place with us. Ladies' Hermsdorf, black cotton, 19c. Ladies' Relielieu, ribbed, black cotton, 19c. Ladies' colored lisle hose 25c. Ladies' fancy cotton hose 25c. Ladies' extra fine lisle 37 1/2c. A bargain in a ladies' fancy cotton hose at 2 pairs for 25c.

## BOSTON STORE

**Blackinton Block.**

**Regular 50c. Bottle 25c.**

If you have Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Pains or Sprains of any kind, try the remedy that GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

## CURO OIL.

To introduce and convince the public of the wonderful merits of this remedy, regular 50c, bottle 25c at

**Malone's, Eagle Street; Farley's, Holden Street; Riley's, Adam.**

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# LATE FASHIONS FROM PARIS.

[Copyright, 1893.]

Paris, May 21.—As the days bring us around toward flowery June one cannot but notice the interest which the shops on the Rue de la Paix have for little groups of women visitors that are drifting in and out of the city. Most of them are young and under the chaparrone of older ladies, but their devotion to the shop windows is, even for young and pretty women, deep and absorbing. I saw one of these groups the other day just outside the window of a popular modiste, and, noticing madame's shrug and smile, I asked if she knew who the sightseers were.

"It is a bride-to-be in the city to buy her wedding trousseau. It is so always at this season," she replied.

Madame proved to be up to her eyes in work on trousseaux. So also are all the Parisian modistes and milliners. Worth, in spite of the strong second run by Lanier, is most favored when it comes to the wedding gowns.

A magnificent costume has just been sent across the channel to the daughter of an English peer who is about to be married. The prospective bride is a lovely girl with amber hair, big china blue eyes and a rose leaf complexion. In figure she is tall and stately. There fore the trailing folds of satin suit her perfection. The gown was of heavy white duchess, the skirt trimmed with a lounce of white net embroidered in paste and silver. A heading of box plaited chiffon with a double line of silver embroidery was placed above the lounce.

The bodice had the front veiled with jeweled net, while the back was cut with a box plait and edged with silver. A lounce of lace fell from the shoulders and was caught at the left arm with a bow of white ribbon and a spray of white orange flowers that trailed to the waist. The sleeves and chemise were fashioned of shirred chiffon. Shoulder epaulets of embroidered chiffon bordered with tiny ruchings had flounces of lace beneath. The court train was lined with white satin drawn into folds and bordered with a soft ruching.

This young woman's trousseau includes a gray cashmere going away gown, the skirt embroidered in jet to form a border about the bottom and an elaborate apron drape, while the short z-uave shaped jacket is also jet embroidered. The jacket has short sleeves opening over others of rose pink chiffon, the high collar of the jacket also being lined with the chiffon.

A vest of three plaited flounces of chiffon was encircled with a girdle of rose velvet. For wear at garden parties and teas there was a lighter garment of mauve chiffon embroidered in silver and made over a slip of white silk. A deep flounce of the chiffon fell from just above the knees, a ruching of the same heading the flounce and another forming a double border around the bottom of the skirt. Revers of salmon pink velvet on the corsage were edged with platings of the mauve chiffon. Under the sleeves the bodice was closely shirred. Two flounces of the chiffon laid in narrow platings hung from under the loose yoke, and round epaulets of chiffon fell over the mousquetaire sleeves. A wide sash edged with three rows of ruching completed this charming toilet.

To return to the bridal gowns.

Another beautiful wedding dress was seen at Doucet's. The usual white satin was softened by generous folds of chiffon of the same color. A yoke effect of gathered chiffon edged with an embroidery of pearls added to the beauty of the bodice. The sash of chiffon was fastened at the side of the skirt, where it formed a V-shaped drape. Plaitings of chiffon and little clusters of artificial orange blossoms headed the mousquetaire sleeves, and a narrow flounce of chiffon edged the skirt and formed an overskirt drape in front.

Veils are worn on the "butterfly" knot in which the hair is now dressed. At the Church of St. Francois Xavier, where a very swaggy wedding took place the other day, the young bride wore a rare old veil of English point lace which had done duty for her mother and her grandmother before her. The veil hung to a wreath of orange blossoms so loosely that it seemed scarcely fastened to the hair.

The daughter of a French marquis, who will be married about the middle of June, is to wear a princess gown of ivory white satin with wattleau folds in the back and a rather short train. The bodice has a vest laid in diagonal plaits across the front and draped with old brussels lace, the lace falling in a drape to the edge of the skirt, tucked back in a way to show a panel of the satin. The neck is cut semicircle, but the sleeves are high tight ones, capped with puffs at the shoulder.

At Mme. Delmotte's, on the Rue de Richelieu, the other day I noticed a prospective bride selecting a going away hat which was worthy of special mention because it was pretty and would preserve its attractiveness, as few feather trimmed hats do. The straw was a rich golden brown tuscany, with knotted bands of the new twisted straw trimming beginning upon the front, the turned up brim and drawn over the rim, where it mixed with a line of rough white straw which filled one side of the high brim. Starting from the knot of straw upon the front of the brim came the wings and breast of a gull. The wings fell back across the brim, and a similar feather trimming was placed just inside the rim of the hat.

Feathers, in spite of the campaign against them, seem to be as largely worn as ever, but fashion's demand is now largely for ostrich tips and plumes, which are not so objectionable to the humanitarian since the securing of these does not necessitate the killing of the bird.

A picturesque chapeau, half hat and half bonnet, seen in a shop a few days ago suggested itself as just the thing for a bridesmaid. It was of white leg-horn, the wide rim caught up over the front by a cluster of pink rosettes. A band of black velvet encircling the crown was ornamented in front with a large paste buckle. An upright white ostrich tip, with a drooping black one, formed the center, from which a long plume was drawn around to the other side of the hat.

A small toque composed of cream colored straw garnished with a full ruching of orange of the same hue was high at the left side, where a jeweled ornament secured a double bow of coral ribbon and a cluster of short plumes.

Another side tilted toque which may please some bride's fancy was covered with rosettes of lace which had centers of pearl and rhinestone ornaments. A

knot of white tips drooped from the highest side of the hat over the lower one. Frills of the lace upon the outer edge of the narrow brim and a couple of folds of white chiffon upon the lower side of the hat completed the trimming.

Although the same cannot be said of any other large city in the world, in Paris it is the great actresses and singers, not the society grandes dames, who set the fashion. Great interest therefore has been manifested in the costumes of the divine Sarah, who has emerged from retirement and appeared at the benefit given to Mlle. Alice Lavigne. Possibly a woman not possessed of Mme. Bernhardt's indescribable and inimitable grace would make a picture of less exquisite loveliness in that Louis XIII toilet of plain white satin. It was a mass of gold embroidery in a tropical leaf design, the bodice shaped to have a blouse effect and quite covered with

the gold embroidery. The sleeves were of full white satin, with embroidered trefolls upon the shoulders. They fell to Mme. Bernhardt's expressive elbows. The long train of the gown was covered with the embroidery and lined with fine white lace.

On this same occasion Mme. Relane, who has also a reputation as a leader of the mode, appeared in a toilet that suggested the butterfly, for a beautiful golden winged moth nestled in madame's tawny hair, and the cut of the gown was butterflylike. The gown of Marechal Nell cloth was cut very low over the white shoulders, a big bow of pink satin ribbon caught through an oval buckle heading a deep empire plait which spread out into a short train. Over the arms were flounces of lace so shaped as to suggest still further the butterfly idea. The bottom of the skirt had a broad border of embroidery edged with a narrow line of imitation sable.

Mme. Bernhardt at her own performance at the Renaissance theater was seen in a particularly felicitous adaptation of the new shade of mauve. The overdress which hung from the shoulders, forming a very pronounced pol-

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PARISIAN BRIDAL COSTUME AND HATS.

naise, was of creamy lace. Under it were folds on folds of plaited chiffon, the only apparent effort to fit this to the figure being a jeweled girdle of amethysts, which also hung from the neck in a triple strand. The gown had

knotted on the gown completed this poem in purple. In answer to one of the encores Mme. Bernhardt came upon the stage wearing a long opera cloak of white cloth, which attracted attention from the newness

of the shape. It was what might be called a redingote and had a very high collar, which, when thrown back, displayed deep revers lined with chinchilla and bordered with lace. One of the great perfume's new events is enjoying tremendous favor just now, and all fashionable Paris has taken it up. It is called Riviera essence and is said to realize the combined fragrance of the flowers, the sea breeze, the summer sun and the fresh earth after the rain, only enjoyed, in perfection on the Riviera. In fact, it is intended to be the idealization of the subtle, sweet scents of the summer air.

One thing I especially noted since my last letter, and that is how prettily white is being used in the making of children's frocks. Vests, gumpes, belts, epaulets, fronts of waists and borders of skirts are of white in every imaginable fabric. A little girl attired in a turquoise blue cachemire had a Russian blouse the front of which was cut open in scalloped to show the soft white plaited vest of silk. Tight sleeves of white silk and a double collar of silk went with the costume.

Another frock of buff was charmingly combined with white embroidery, which contrasted with a sariet saah. A nil green cloth gown had a white silk in a star shaped yoke and a white puff. A lovely mass, which appeared on the boulevard with a fashionably dressed mother, attracted attention on account of the extreme modesty and beauty of her frock of pearl gray, having a semibodice of shrimp pink silk with slashed shoulder puffs of the same. Dark gray embroidery outlined the silk and the hem of the skirt. The broad sash ribbon was of shrimp pink, as also was the trimming of the hat.

CATHERINE TALBOT.

## The New Blouses.

There is no denying the fact that the blouse does not hold quite the same place in popular esteem that it did. We do not find it donned on every possible occasion, be it morning, noon or night, but still those who rush to the opposite extreme and say it is dead and quite beyond the pale of consideration from a modistic point of view are somewhat oversteering the case. We have only to study the best shops and dress-makers' establishments to be convinced that the blouse is still in vogue and in even more fascinating forms than heretofore, but with this difference—that now it is relegated to its proper position as a useful and smartening adjunct to the toilet, to be donned occasionally, by way of a change, and only in the daytime. Much elaboration is observable in the form of tucks and pipings, as well as in the arrangement of embroideries and lace, and withal a degree of trimness is attained that was wanting in the earlier types. Certainly the blouse, as it is now understood, is a thing to acquire and as it appears in its simpler form of a shirt is almost a necessity for wearing with skirts when pursuing useful and athletic occupations and recreations in the country.

## How to Secure Fluffy Locks.

With the arrival of summer the girl who could not accomplish a shining pompadour has gone in for elaborate curling. To do this she is making her hair as fluffy as possible. The locks should be ripped first, combed out and then curled, just as if they had not been ripped at all. When finally combed out, the hair will be all a-crinkle. It will fluff up to an amazing extent and will hold its fluff too. A "rar" is hardly needed for the pompadour. The comb is caught on the underside of the side locks, whose ends turn under, held by the comb.

## "STICK A PIN IN HIM."

### A NEW YORK GIRL'S UNIQUE COMBINATION OF PATRIOTISM AND UTILITARIANISM.

A patriotic New York girl has discovered a means of at once adding an ornament of barbaric splendor to her bachelor maid den and gratifying a fierce and undying hate toward the Spaniards whom her lover has gone to fight. Other "girls left behind" may also indulge in the same occult warfare against the hosts of Iberia. Whether the method is as effective as that original one in which figured a pin pricked figure slowly melted before the fire by a competent student of the black art remains to be seen.

Like most young women who are fond of pretty things, the girl in question has a stock of more or less leveled hatpins which can never be found when wanted because their owner has had no regular place in which to keep them. An ordinary pin cushion is so shallow that the hatpins are knocked down every time a woman reaches for one.

After suffering for several months and losing many cherished hatpins the inspiration came to the young lady in question that it might be a good thing to have a special cushion for the hatpins, a cushion that would be deep in proportion to its width. A little plan she saw in a shop one day gave her the idea of making the cushions in the shape of a human figure. She went to one of the large toyshops and bought seven rag dolls. They were stuffed with cotton and had round white muslin heads. On each of these blank countenances she painted in water colors the face of a fierce Spanish officer, knotting on ravelings of silk to make mustaches or beards. She then got a bulk of military costumes and selected the seven uniforms that most struck her fancy and proceeded to dress her dolls in these costumes.

One, arrayed in the plumed cap, blue cloth and gold braid of a general, was supplied with the unattractive visage of "Butcher" Weyler. A second was dressed in the uniform of a captain of the general's staff, and whenever the owner of the cushion jabbed a hatpin into the chest of the general, the face of the general would be all prepared for the cushion.

The limbs of the dolls were tightly bound with ribbons to give them the appearance of being the malefactors they were intended to represent and also to afford a large and round surface for the pins. A band of red, white and blue satin ribbon two inches wide was chosen, a strip six inches long being lined with muslin and fastened with a button. The dolls were placed at each end of the band. The doll figures were hung to the band, on which was embroidered the legend, "Stick a Pin in Him." A stout thread threaded through the band was caught securely in the crim-

oline and six nings, so that the figures were not loosened when a pin was roughly placed in the cushion. The gorgeous red and gold of the uniforms made the figures particularly striking, and the thought of each representing a Spanish military d fend gave the girl a malicious delight in carefully putting the pins away in the proper cushion.

Her dagger pins, the fiercest ones, she always reserved for General Weyler.



and in time she almost came to believe that she was inflicting a just and deserved punishment upon a real victim.

Others of her girl friends saw her cushions and were not slow to follow the idea. One girl got for the cushions the knitted dolls which are made for infants. They were only six inches high and could be better stuffed to a proper degree of prosperous Spanish corpulence. She mounted hers on a cardboard box, covered with red, white and blue silk. Instead of finishing the broad band with a couple of large bows and mounting them on the walls, as the first girl had done, another cushion maker suspended each Spaniard from the end of a long bit of satin ribbon, making a rosette of the several ends of the ribbons, which she hung from a corner of the mantel, the enemy dangling in a

bunch below. In any library the costumes may be copied from a book of plates showing costumes of all nations.

## Household Don'ts.

Don't think water should be added to spinach to cook it. It is a mistake. Don't fail to add a drop or two of vanilla flavoring to a pot of chocolate. It is a great improvement. Don't close the oven door with a bang when cake is baking. The jar has spoiled many a fine loaf.

Don't wonder that corned beef is tough if put into hot water first or that it is too salt if the water is not changed at least three times while boiling. Don't boil any meat, or vegetables either, rapidly. Simmer is the word for good boiling generally, else the outside is overcooked and the inside raw.

Don't throw away stale bread, even the shapeless pieces and hard left over rolls, but dry them all day long in a slow oven, then roll them fine on the pastry board and put away in a tin box, covered closely. They are ready and convenient for numberless uses. It is really a great help to have dry, fine crumbs all ready for breadings, chops, cutlets, croquettes and the like. Don't forget how convenient they are for puddings of many kinds, for the top layer

of macaroni and cheese, for the thickening of stewed tomatoes and many other dishes.

## Stick a Pin in Him.



PINCUSHION FOR PATRIOTIC AMERICAN WOMEN.

## The Useful Orange.

Orange rind if dried makes a capital fire lighter, and if only partially dried and then burned slowly it will very soon overcome any disagreeable smell of tobacco smoke or paint, etc., that may be in the room.

The juice of an orange squeezed into a medicine glass before a dose of cod liver oil is added will serve to overcome the innoxious taste of the latter.

## HOW TO CARE FOR THE HAIR.

It is as great a mistake to wash the hair too often as to wash it too seldom. In the former case the constant use of water is apt to wash away the natural oil of the skin, without which the hair not only loses its glossy look of health, but is apt to turn prematurely gray and grow thin and scanty. In the latter case the mouths of the oil vessels at the root of the hair become clogged, and druff forms, the growth of the hair is retarded, and the hair becomes matted and dusty looking.

To keep the hair in perfect health it should be washed at regular intervals. A strong and well person, free from a cold of any kind, should adopt once in every three weeks or a month as the proper limit of time between each washing. When one is in delicate health, it should be washed every six weeks.

On no account should the hair be washed if one is suffering from a cold in the head or from influenza. In winter it is best to have the hair shampooed at home, instead of going to the hair-dressers, and it should be done in a room with a fire. It is a bad plan to wash the hair just before going to bed, as it has no time to dry properly

with. Then make a fresh parting and repeat the process till the skin of the head is spotlessly white all over. You must not be afraid of rubbing the scalp rather briskly. Then you must pour a little of the wash into your hand and gently rub it all over the head so as to cause a thick lather. Next rinse the hair thoroughly by holding the head over a bath or basin and see that the long hair is well cleansed at the same time.

Pour warm and then tepid water over the head till the water in the basin is quite clear and clean. Squeeze the hair between the hands and wrap it in a warm, dry towel. Rub it for a minute. Then take another dry towel and repeat this process till the moisture has been taken from the hair. Throw the hair back over the shoulders and, taking it in sections, dry it with hot towels till all the dampness has disappeared. Be careful not to rub too vigorously or this will make the hair hopelessly entangled.

It is well to give the final drying with a palm leaf fan. Hold the long hair at arm's length and fan the air through it.

poed by a hairdresser, go to a first class man who is very particular in his methods. Terrible skin troubles, eczema, parasites and other horrors have been caught by people who were not particular over these points, going to any and every hairdresser that they happened to be near. It is preferable to have the hair properly done at home by a skilled maid to running any of these risks.

It must also be borne in mind that the shampoo wash, which may be excellent for greasy hair, is not so effective when the hair is dry.

## Medicine in the Nursery.

When a child absolutely refuses to take necessary medicine, it must be administered by force, but this is seldom necessary and generally shows want of firmness and kindness in the nurse.

When force is necessary, the nurse should close the nostrils of the child with one hand and when the mouth is opened should pour down the medicine well back into the throat with a spoon or glass held in her other hand.

It is always unwise to deceive a child as to the taste of medicine, and the best plan is to explain that the medicine must be taken—say that if it is swallowed quickly it will taste less and promise a scrap of chocolate or sugar afterward if this is allowed.

It is most important that medicine should be given in the exact quantities ordered. It is best measured in a graduated medicine glass.

## Browned Mashed Potatoes.

Peel a quart of potatoes, mash and let them lie in cold water for a while, then place them with a quart fresh, cold water over the fire. Add a tablespoonful salt and cook till done. Drain off the water and press the potatoes through a potato press. Put a small cup of milk with a tablespoonful butter over the fire. When hot, add it to the potatoes and mix well together. Add a quarter teaspoonful white pepper, put the potatoes in a dish, smooth the top and make several dents on top with a knife. Put a small piece of butter in each dent, set the dish in a hot oven and bake a light brown.

## Softening Hard Water.

To soften hard water for toilet purposes take of orange flower water half a pint, of best spirits of wine a pint and of soap three-quarters of a pound. Shave the soap into the orange water, heat over a fire until the soap dissolves and then, the vessel being removed from the fire, add the spirits of wine. A large tablespoonful of this preparation added to a basin of washing water will completely soften it and render it delightful in use. The ingredients can be obtained from a chemist's.

## Floating Island.

Pint of cream, the grated rind of a lemon, a French roll, a gilt of white wine, half a pint of liquid calf's foot jelly. Sweeten the cream with sugar to taste. Grate the rind of the lemon and add the white wine. Then whisk well until you have raised a good froth. Pour half of the cream into a glass dish. Cut up the roll into thin slices and place them upon the cream. Over this pour the half pint of liquid calf's foot jelly. Whip up the other half of the cream as high as you can and place it on the jelly.

## MANICURING THE NAILS.

Every one will agree that beautiful and well kept hands are one of the greatest ornaments a woman can possess, but unfortunately really beautiful hands are very rare nowadays owing to the little care they receive. The hands may be exquisite in form and coloring, but their whole appearance in many cases is quite ruined by untidy and badly cut nails. Manicuring is a very wonderful art, and by its use even ugly and ill formed nails may be made to look almost beautiful. The nails should be thoroughly manicured once a week and polished daily with paste and powder, not forgetting to use the ivory nail presser also.

A good manicure case is very expensive, so we should advise that only a few necessary articles be bought. The necessary instruments are: a pair of nail polishers, cuticle knife, cuticle scissors, nail scissors, file and ivory presser; also nail paste, nail powder, packet of emery boards, bundle of orange wood sticks, cleansing fluid and chamomile leather. There is also a varnish sold for the nails, but a sufficient polish can be obtained by friction.

Cut the nails the shape required and file them carefully with a steel file and afterward with an emery board, giving a few downward strokes to edge the nail. Soak both hands for a few minutes in warm, soapy water, dry, then take an orange wood stick after having previously dipped it in the cleansing fluid and moisten underneath and round the nail, raising the cuticle. Now dip the cuticle knife in the cleansing fluid and carefully scrape away any skin adhering to the nail. This knife must be used very cautiously, or the enamel of the nail will be injured.

Push back the cuticle with the nail presser, working well around the nail. Push off with cuticle scissors any piece of hanging skin, and should the cuticle be too long cut it away also.

Rub some paste on to each nail with a piece of linen, dust a little powder on the top of it and polish with polisher. Repeat process, using second polisher and omitting paste.

Polish hands upward, from finger tips to wrist, with chamomile leather. Should the hands be rough, rub a little glycerin and sand on the palms at night and sleep in perforated gloves. Rub on well to occasionally apply lanoline cold cream to the nails. It keeps them in good condition and prevents splitting.

## Cleaning Bedding.

At early summer cleaning time we must consider the best method of renovating the bedding. It is obvious that this should not be neglected when other parts of the house and its furniture receive attention. In the first place, carefully remove the covers and store them on the floor of an attic, with a sheet over them so that they may not be blown all over the house. Then shake the ticking cases free from dust and feathers and rinse in cold water in which has been dissolved a large teaspoonful of permanganate of potash. When this is thoroughly rubbed into the material, wring and dry the cases and rub the inside with a piece of beeswax. This will prevent the disagreeable working through of the feathers when the beds are again stuffed.



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Is what everybody wants, particularly in

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Lamps \$1.00 Mantles 25c.

## SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING ONE-HALF CENT A WORD A DAY. ADVS. OF LESS THAN 20 WORDS THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 10 CENTS.

### TO RENT.

A nine-room tenement on Holden street, \$15 a month. Inquire 35 Folsom street.

Furnished flat to rent. Rooms all rented with or without furniture. Main street. Address, B. P. M. General Delivery, North Adams, care of Mrs. Rose Baker. 112-61.

Tenement to rent on Holden street. R. P. Thayer. 112-61.

The cottage hotel at Williamstown Station. Inquire of F. D. Noel, Williamstown Station.

Apartment in the Blackinton block to rent; all modern conveniences. Apply to Joseph P. Reed, real estate agent, 71 Main street, city.

Furnished rooms at 7 Ashland st. 112-61.

Furnished rooms, 10 Morris street. Inquire of Wm. H. Bennett, 2 Adams National Bank Building.

Tenement, store, bakery and large barn on Washington ave. C. W. Galup, North Adams Savings Bank Building. 1918.

Half of store, good location, 55 Eagle st. J. O'Brien & Co. 112-61.

Small house, 10 1-2 Jackson st. Inquire 2 Church place. 112-61.

Two new 6-room flats, with modern improvements, on Highway st. Apply to C. J. Arnold, at Ford & Arnold's, 121 Main st. 112-61.

Four room flat, Holden street, \$11. Six room tenement, Central avenue, \$10. Four room flat, Pleasant street, \$9. Inquire Ralph M. Dowlin's office, 121 Main st. 112-61.

First-class store, plate front, corner of Miner and Union streets. Apply to Thomas Quinn, 22 Union street. 112-61.

Tenement, 11 rooms with latest improvements, 150 East Main street. Inquire at the American Clothing store, 20 Main street. 112-61.

Barndwell farm, a part of house, barn and land. Very best of opportunities for stock raising, gardening. F. B. Locke, third floor, 50 Main street. 112-61.

A 7-room tenement, 50 Liberty st. 112-61.

Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply F. D. Pike, 46 East Quincy st. 112-61.

Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Galup, Boland block. 112-61.

Five room tenement. 10 Jackson st. 112-61.

The B. F. Mather grocery store in Williams town. Old and popular stand. Good business opportunity. Address, Mrs. L. D. Woodbridge, Williams town, Mass. 112-61.

### ROOMS AND BOARD.

Table board and rooms, 30 Summer street, corner Bank street. r & b 240 78c.

### WANTED

A good reliable boy to run newsstand at the "Highway" block. Must have \$10 for security. Inquire for Howard Bullock at the baggage room.

Competent girl for general housework. Apply at 15 Church street.

Agents to sell our Lubricating Oils and Greases in North Adams and vicinity. Permanent position for the right man. The Canfield Oil Co., C. E. Leach, Ohio.

Man and wife with two or three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping in center of city. Address box 102, P. O. 112-61.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

General housework girls, cooks, waitresses, landladies. Apply North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Kimball Block, Main street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. J. A. GREGG, Manager.

### FOR SALE.

A Mason & Hamlin parlor organ in good condition. Apply to Leroy W. Davis, 31 Eagle st.

### TO RENT OR FOR SALE.

Modern house and small barn on Rock street to rent or for sale on monthly installments. House steam heated, with electric lights and all modern conveniences. S. P. Thayer. 112-61.

### LOST

A marksman target class pin Monday evening on Church street. Will finder please return to Union or this office. 112-61.

### PASTURAGE, &c.

For two cows or other stock; also a few broiler chickens.

M. E. HUNTER, Williamstown, Mass.

### To Rent.

If you are thinking of moving or hiring a tenement, be sure and inquire at our office and inspect the six and eight-room tenements, four and six-room flats and eight-room cottages, which we now have to rent.

All complete, with modern improvements; are new or in first-class repair; centrally located.

BEER & DOWLIN, Law Office, Room 11, Martin's Block.

## BILL IS PASSED

For State Reservation of Greylock Mountain.

## UNANIMOUS VOTE IN LEGISLATURE

Taken This Morning. New Draft Which Provides For County Maintenance of Reservation. Will Become Law In Few Days.

The Greylock mountain reservation bill passed the lower branch of the state legislature this morning, and is expected to become a law with the governor's signature within a week. The committee on ways and means reported the bill in a new draft yesterday, providing that the county of Berkshire shall be responsible for the care and maintenance of the reservation. It was brought up for action this morning, and after an interesting debate, house rules were suspended to allow the passage of the bills through all the readings at once. The vote was unanimous and the bill now goes back to the senate for concurrence on the new draft, and then to the governor.

The debate in the house began with opposition by Mr. Hayes of Lowell, who did not wish state money appropriated for the purpose. Mr. Magenis of this city, Mr. Hall of Williamstown and Mr. Stevenson of Pittsfield then spoke, presenting Berkshire's interests in a convincing manner. Mr. Wait of Medford answered the objections of Mr. Hayes, explaining the addition to the bill, which makes the county responsible for the care of the reservation. Mr. Hayes thereupon withdrew his objection, and there was no dissenting vote when the bill was acted on.

It was hoped that the senate might act on the bill this afternoon, so that the governor's signature could be secured this week, but it is more probable that the senate will not act on it till Monday or Tuesday. There is now scarcely a doubt of its final adoption, however, and within a few days the most Greylock reservation will be a fact.

The addition to the original draft of the bill caused some surprise when it was first made known, as it throws on the county through the county commissioners, the care of maintenance of a reservation which is the property of the state. It is not expected, however, that this will be a burden on the county, as the cost will not be large.

With the passage of the bill those who have worked for its success are to be congratulated and the county has every reason to be pleased at the results of the effort that has been made.

## MANY LABOR MATTERS

Discussed at Central Labor Union Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Central Labor union was held last evening. After the regular routine business the reports of special committees were taken up. The legislative committee reported that they had waited on Mayor Cady in regard to the nine-hour law in paving contracts. The mayor said that Mr. Lally assured him there would be no cause for complaint on that question.

The committee who waited on Mr. Plunkett at Adams gave their official report, which was substantially as already published. There was considerable discussion on it, and the committee will visit the weavers' meeting at Adams this evening.

It is claimed that in the building of the walls in front of the residences on South Church street near the normal school that some of the men are working nine and some 10 hours a day. This will be investigated before action is taken.

William P. McDonald, president of the Central Labor union, who is a candidate for the vacant seat in the council, was endorsed by that union unanimously.

## Tomorrow's Art Supplement.

A fine full-page portrait of Major-General Wesley Merritt, at present commanding the expedition to the Philippines, will be the frontispiece greeting of THE TRANSMITTAL, a supplement to its readers tomorrow night. The war spirit will be continued in a two-page article on torpedoes, torpedo boats, and torpedo boat destroyers, with eight original illustrations. Some examples of modern art and miscellaneous reading on a variety of interesting topics will complete a number of the supplement which should meet with wide demand.

## Annual Scottish Games.

The committee of the Caledonian club has decided to have the annual Scottish games on the fair grounds Saturday, August 13. Last year the sports were held by the Caledonian club of this city and Renfrew in conjunction, but this year they will be conducted by the local club. Some of the best athletes, dancers and pipers in the country will be engaged for the occasion and an interesting program will be arranged. Further details will be given from time to time.

F. H. Whitlaw is secretary of the committee and all communications with reference to the event should be addressed to him.

## Ground Broken For Station.

Ground was broken this morning for the new station in Williamstown already described in this paper. A large gang of men reached the town last night, and several old cars have been put in shape for their dwelling places while the work is in progress. Much interest was shown in this beginning of the work, as it means the certainty of a new and suitable station within a short time.

## Blackinton Mills Notice.

The management of the Blackinton mills wish to correct the impression that every department of the mills has been closed, as the finishing department is still running, working on stock that was on hand when other departments closed. The retail cloth salesroom is open, and will be kept so as usual whether the mills run or not.

Robert Erving was in court this morning for non-support of his family. The case was continued until June 17. Charles M. Preston for "disturbing the peace" had his case continued until June 13.

## VISITORS FROM OUT OF CITY

Praise the School Exhibit Now in Progress.

There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon and evening at the exhibition of school work in Grand Army hall. In the afternoon the rooms were crowded with pupils busily hunting for their own or their playmate's work, and showing contagious joy when familiar specimens of penmanship were found. There were also a number of teachers from Pittsfield and Adams schools and many expressions of praise were heard for the excellence of the exhibit. In the evening fewer children were present and more parents looked over the specimens, showing no less pleasure than their children when the latter's work was discovered, but having a wider interest in all the departments.

A feature that interested many was the evident fact that in a number of cases pupils have shown sufficient interest in their studies to do optional work at home. This is rarely required of lower grade grammar school pupils, but local teachers have been very successful in so interesting them that they do this optional work for their own pleasure. Some of the best examples of this are in the maps that are shown. One set that attracted much attention consisted of a number of maps of Cuba, showing much dexterity and originality in their making. The manual training department is also optional to a large degree, and the results here are surprising. The exhibition for this department includes some work in carpentry that would easily pass as that of expert professionals. Checker boards of inlaid work, picture frames, and a book case are among the features.

The nature work is a new branch this year, and is not yet fully introduced, yet the exhibits compare favorably with those of cities where it has been taught much longer. It is a preparation for the study of the sciences, especially botany, and serves to interest the pupils in the observation of natural beauties about them. The arrangement of all the departments has received much praise, for its convenience and emphasis of every branch.

The exhibition will be open Saturday from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m., at which time it will close.

For the first time in connection with such an exhibition in this city a printed directory was provided for visitors, which has added greatly to their interest, as by its use they are able to go through the exhibit intelligently without being obliged to constantly question those in charge for information. The directory furnishes all needed explanations and is thoroughly appreciated by people attending. It was quite proper to provide this convenience, which is worth much more than it cost.

## Church Congress Broadens Work.

The third day of the Episcopal church congress at Pittsfield yesterday was a continuation of a feast of good things which is being much enjoyed. While the attendance is not so large as in some other places where the congress has met, the program is among the best. One result of the congress will unquestionably be the broadening of its work. Berkshire air was just right yesterday afternoon after the heavy rain of the night before and many were astir to take in its beauties. The subject for the morning discussion was "The teaching of Christ and the development of doctrine." The evening subject was "Protestantism and Catholicism of the Anglican communion." The addresses emphasized the doctrinal points of the church. Rev. Dr. Newton, who was largely instrumental in securing the meeting of the congress in Berkshire, is exceedingly pleased at the success of the meeting thus far, and the closing today has probably the two most interesting topics of the congress. The topic discussed in the morning was "The poet and the prophet." Editor Mable of the Outlook was the first speaker of the morning.

## Archdeaconry Elections.

The annual meeting of the archdeaconry of Springfield was held in the Guild room of St. Stephen's Episcopal church at Pittsfield, Wednesday afternoon. Bishop William Lawrence presided. The following officers were elected: archdeacon, Rev. J. C. Tibbets of this city; secretary, Rev. Theodore Sedgewick of Williamstown; treasurer, Prof. Henry LeFavre of Williamstown; executive committee, Rev. Harold Arrowsmith of Lenox, Rev. Louis Zahner, D.D., of Adams; Dana Malone of Greenfield, W. T. Pothorber of Pittsfield.

Bishop Lawrence made an address in which he said the archdeaconry of Springfield was the banner archdeaconry of the state. He thought the problem of missions in the western part of the state was a difficult one to contend with owing to the vanishing population of the hill towns. He congratulated the Springfield archdeaconry on its success the past year. The meeting adjourned to meet the second Thursday in December at Christ church in Springfield.

## Open Air Concert Tonight.

The second open air concert by Clapp's band will be given tonight at Monument square beginning at 8 o'clock. The program is as follows:

March—"El Capitán," Sousa  
Overture—"Semiramide," Rossini  
Clarinet Solo—"Sonnambula and Variations," Cavalini  
Lester Thompson, Gunned  
Selection No. 2—"Faust," Mills  
"Rustles on Parade," by request,  
Melody—"The Song of the Voyager,"  
Grand Medley—"Boom! Zing! Boom!" Brooks  
Final—"The Star Spangled Banner."

## Hoosac Valley Park Opened.

Hoosac Valley park is being made ready for the season's business. A new pavilion is being added to the other conveniences. It will be 30 by 75 feet and will have a hard pine floor. This pavilion will be used for concerts, dancing, etc. It will be finished next week. The merry-go-round is now in running order and the animals and birds are beginning to arrive. Since the warm weather set in travel to the park has greatly increased. Special attractions will be provided from time to time and with the large new pavilion and other improvements the park ought to be more popular than ever before.

Impure blood is an enemy to health, and may lead to serious disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla conquers the enemy and averts danger.

## ICE REPORT FILED.

Long Delayed Document Made Public This Morning.

## CONDEMNS NEARLY ALL SOURCES

And Forbids Sale of Ice From Them. Report is Incomplete, and One Source Yet to be Judged.

At last the ice report is filed. The long expected document was put in the hands of the city clerk this forenoon, and the ice men immediately began to lay plans for disposing of their condemned ice. All the ice in the city except that from the Stamford reservoir and Reservoir pond is condemned, and its sale is forbidden, except that from the Hudson brook pond, where adjudication has not yet been made, on account of the failure of samples to reach the state board of health.

The report of the state board, already published in full in this paper, and the result of the state analysis, are filed with the local board's report. This letter is given in substance below. The decision forbids the sale of the greater part of the ice harvested in this city, and gives a monopoly of the business to one or two dealers. There is every prospect of a small sized ice famine, according to the statement of ice dealers. Those whose ice was condemned will have no trouble in disposing of their stock in other cities.

The failure of the board to have the Hudson brook pond decided was the subject of much surprise, but Dr. Stafford, chairman of the board, says new samples will be sent and report made as soon as possible. The analysis while unintelligible to the average reader shows some surprises. The Flagg's meadow ponds, for instance, present in some respects the best analysis of any. The report in substance is as follows:

The Board of Health of the city of North Adams have caused to be examined the ice and sources of supply of ice which is offered for sale and distribution in said city, and have taken samples and have caused proper analysis of the same to be made, as appears from the report of S. W. Abbot, secretary of the state board of health, herewith attached and made a part of our report.

We do find and do adjudicate that the pond lying between the tracks of the Hoosac Valley Street Railway company and the Fitchburg railroad, west of Blackinton, is unfit as a source of ice supply. The ice is impure and unfit for use.

We do find and do adjudicate, that the "Lower Pond" near Flagg's meadow, is unfit as a source of ice supply, the ice therefrom is impure and unfit for domestic use.

We do find and do adjudicate that the Zylonic pond as it now is, with the nuisances existing on the shore thereof, is an unfit source of ice supply, and the ice from said pond until said nuisances are removed, is impure and unfit for domestic use.

We also find and adjudicate that the Kemp pond is an unfit source of ice supply, and the ice therefrom is impure and unfit for domestic use.

The ice cut from the Stamford reservoir and Reservoir pond, although care should be exercised in its use, is not condemned for domestic purposes.

The conditions surrounding Hudson brook pond are much more favorable than last year, but the adjudication as to that pond is postponed, as the samples taken from that source were destroyed before reaching the state board.

The attention of the consumer is especially called to the fact that ice cut from the uncondemned ponds, though not dangerous as that cut from the condemned ponds, should never be used in drinking water.

## ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

F. H. Marsh Nearly Scalped at Flagg's Stable.

Frank H. Marsh, employed at Flagg's livery, was severely injured about the head shortly before noon today by being struck by an elevator. The elevator was coming down from the third floor, and Marsh was on the second floor fixing the gate to the elevator shaft. He was bending over, and was struck on the top of the head. The skull was not injured, but he was almost entirely scalped a large section of the scalp being torn off. He was also cut about the right eye and on the nose.

He was taken in a carriage to the hospital, where Dr. W. F. McGrath and Dr. D. R. Dewey attended him. Over 20 stitches were necessary. Mr. Marsh stood the shock remarkably well, and nothing at all serious is expected. He lives at the corner of Summer and Bank streets.

## CHESHIRE.

Mrs. Margaret Scarbo, one of Cheshire's oldest residents, was buried here today. She was 92 years old.

Henry Prouty of Springfield has been in town.

Mrs. Lydia Knight is visiting at the home of Richard Knight in Dalton.

John Boland of Troy, N. Y., was a guest at the Cheshire Inn yesterday.

L. J. Fisk, who has been visiting friends in Naugatuck, Conn., has returned to his home.

Miss Jessie Farnum, who has been visiting friends in Rome, N. Y., for the past two weeks returned to her home today.

Mrs. Luther Martin, who has been in Ansburnham during the spring, has returned to Cheshire. She is staying with her mother, Mrs. Nathan Harkness.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1938 of Greylock academy will be held Thursday, June 23, at the Academy hall. The members of the class are Misses Margaret Morley, Sadie Tyrrell, Maud Ingalls, Nellie Prince, Ella Flinn, Lizzie and Agnes Curran and Ruth Phillips.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West is something more than an entertainment; it is educational and patriotic value in very great. It is something which the children should see, as well as their elders. The program is long and comprehensive. The beholder is transported, as if by magic, from the plains of America to the deserts of Arabia, from the German capital to the steppes of Russia, from the torrid clime of Mexico and the home of the bull-fighter, to the temple of the Indian and the round-up of the cowboy. And all is life and movement, and stamping of horses and clanking of sabres, and wild shouts and yells.

# Piazza AND Lawn FURNITURE!

Rattan and Splint Rockers and Chairs, Folding Settees and Chairs.

OUR LEADER—A Large Comfortable Folding Chair, \$1.19 ONLY 50 AT THIS PRICE!

# Burdett & Reinhard

# Gas Stoves

We are still selling for cost these household treasures.

See them at 71 Main Street North Adams Gas Light Co.

## THIS WEEK---

We are showing Refrigerators and Oil Stoves.

The Novelty Blue Flame Oil Stove leads them all. No smoking or smelling after being used a while.

See the American Refrigerator. Superior to all others. Many excellent features which others do not have. Now to be seen in my show windows.

# J. H. CODY,

Furniture and Undertaking. 22 to 30 Eagle St. Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Ten per cent. off on purchases.

# Darby's Hardware Store

Screen Doors and Windows, Lawn Mowers, Rubber Hose, at Bottom Prices At J. M. 49 EAGLE ST. Telephone 212.

## \$3--On--\$10.

WE guarantee you an actual saving of \$3 on every \$10 purchase. This is the reason of our enormous increase in business. Why, we are now selling more than double as much clothing than ever before.

Men's and Young Men's Suits, strictly all wool, perfect fitting, neat patterns, considered bargains elsewhere at \$5, 6 and 7, our price \$3.90.

Suits of acid test worsted, fine cassimere and cheviot, in neat checks, plaids and plain colors, grey, brown, blue and light and medium shades of tan; better suits than can be bought elsewhere at \$10, our price \$7.

Highest grades of selected fabrics in triple weave worsteds, cassimeres and clay diagonals, silk and satin lined, with the most durable trimmings, the perfection of the tailor's art. \$18 and \$20 suits, our price \$12.

Several patterns of high-grade suits, ones and twos of a kind, formerly \$12, now \$10.

Four-ply linen collars 10c, all-wool footless bicycle hose 30c, white duck trousers 79c, O. K. \$3 trousers.

This is the place for you to buy your clothing. Visit us once and you will realize it. We sell only reliable, standard, well-made qualities. All new goods to select from. Money willingly refunded for any cause.

# J. SUMMER,

One-Price Clothier, 61 MAIN STREET.